

108
Greatest Of All Times



**Globally selected
Personalities**

**Act Swiftly And Vigorously,
'Without 'buts' And 'ifs'.**

~ NAPOLEON BONAPARTE ~



15 Aug 1769 <::><::><::> 5 May 1821

ISBN:978-81-981707-9-8

Compiled by:

Prof Dr S Ramalingam



Na Subbureddiar 100 Educational Trust

[An ISO 9001 - 2015 Certified]

AD-13,5th Street, Anna Nagar West, Chennai - 600 040

www.nasubbureddiar100.in

15 Aug 1769



5 May 1821

Napoleon



The Emperor Napoleon in His Study at the Tuileries,
1812


Emperor of the French

1st reign	18 May 1804 – 6 April 1814
Successor	Louis XVIII ^[a]
<u>2nd reign</u>	20 March 1815 – 22 June 1815
Successor	Louis XVIII ^[a]

First Consul of the French Republic

In office
13 December 1799 – 18 May 1804

Born	15 August 1769 Ajaccio , Corsica, Kingdom of France
Died	5 May 1821 (aged 51) Longwood, Saint Helena
Burial	15 December 1840 Les Invalides , Paris

Spouses	• Joséphine de Beauharnais
	(m. 1796; ann. 1810)
	• Marie Louise of Austria
	(m. 1810; sep. 1814)
Issue more...	Napoleon II
Signature	

Brief Profile

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), also known as Napoleon I, was a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century. Born on the island of Corsica, Napoleon rapidly rose through the ranks of the military during the French Revolution (1789-1799). After seizing political power in France in a 1799 coup d'état, he crowned himself emperor in 1804. Shrewd, ambitious and a skilled military strategist, Napoleon successfully waged war against various coalitions of European nations and expanded his empire. However, after a disastrous French invasion of Russia in 1812, Napoleon abdicated the throne two years later and was exiled to the island of Elba. In 1815, he briefly returned to power in his Hundred Days campaign. After a crushing defeat at the Battle of Waterloo, he abdicated once again and was exiled to the remote island of Saint Helena, where he died at 51.

Napoleon's Education and Early Military Career

Napoleon Bonaparte was born on August 15, 1769, in Ajaccio, on the Mediterranean island of Corsica. He was the second of eight surviving children born to Carlo Buonaparte (1746-1785), a lawyer, and Letizia Romolino Buonaparte (1750-1836). Although his parents were members of the minor Corsican nobility, the family was not wealthy. The year before Napoleon's birth, France acquired Corsica from the city-state of Genoa, Italy. Napoleon later adopted a French spelling of his last name.

As a boy, Napoleon attended school in mainland France, where he learned the French language, and went on to graduate from a French military

academy in 1785. He then became a second lieutenant in an artillery regiment of the French army. The [French Revolution](#) began in 1789, and within three years revolutionaries had overthrown the monarchy and proclaimed a French republic. During the early years of the revolution, Napoleon was largely on leave from the military and home in Corsica, where he became affiliated with the Jacobins, a pro-democracy political group. In 1793, following a clash with the nationalist Corsican governor, Pasquale Paoli (1725-1807), the Bonaparte family fled their native island for mainland France, where Napoleon returned to military duty.

In France, Napoleon became associated with Augustin Robespierre (1763-1794), the brother of revolutionary leader [Maximilien Robespierre](#) (1758-1794), a Jacobin who was a key force behind the [Reign of Terror](#) (1793-1794), a period of violence against enemies of the revolution. During this time, Napoleon was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the army. However, after Robespierre fell from power and was [guillotined](#) (along with Augustin) in July 1794, Napoleon was briefly put under house arrest for his ties to the brothers.

In 1795, Napoleon helped suppress a royalist insurrection against the revolutionary government in Paris and was promoted to major general.

Did you know? In 1799, during Napoleon's military campaign in Egypt, a French soldier named Pierre Francois Bouchard (1772-1832) discovered the Rosetta Stone. This artifact provided the key to cracking the code of Egyptian hieroglyphics, a written language that had been dead for almost 2,000 years.

Napoleon's Rise to Power

Since 1792, France's revolutionary government had been engaged in military conflicts with various European nations. In 1796, Napoleon commanded a French army that defeated the larger armies of Austria, one of his country's primary rivals, in a series of battles in Italy. In 1797, France and Austria signed the Treaty of Campo Formio, resulting in territorial gains for the French.

The following year, the Directory, the five-person group that had governed France since 1795, offered to let Napoleon lead an invasion of England. Napoleon determined that France's naval forces were not yet

ready to go up against the superior British Royal Navy. Instead, he proposed an invasion of Egypt in an effort to wipe out British trade routes with India. Napoleon's troops scored a victory against Egypt's military rulers, the Mamluks, at the Battle of the Pyramids in July 1798; soon, however, his forces were stranded after his naval fleet was nearly decimated by the British at the Battle of the Nile in August 1798. In early 1799, Napoleon's army launched an invasion of [Ottoman Empire](#)-ruled [Syria](#), which ended with a failed siege of Acre, located in modern-day [Israel](#). That summer, with the political situation in France marked by uncertainty, the ever-ambitious and cunning Napoleon opted to abandon his army in Egypt and return to France.

The Coup of 18 Brumaire

In November 1799, in an event known as the coup of 18 Brumaire, Napoleon was part of a group that successfully overthrew the French Directory.

The Directory was replaced with a three-member Consulate, and 5'7" Napoleon became first consul, making him France's leading political figure. In June 1800, at the Battle of Marengo, Napoleon's forces defeated one of France's perennial enemies, the Austrians, and drove them out of Italy. The victory helped cement Napoleon's power as first consul. Additionally, with the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, the war-weary British agreed to peace with the French (although the peace would only last for a year).

Napoleon worked to restore stability to post-revolutionary France. He centralized the government; instituted reforms in such areas as banking and education; supported science and the arts; and sought to improve relations between his regime and the pope (who represented France's main religion, Catholicism), which had suffered during the revolution. One of his most significant accomplishments was the [Napoleonic Code](#), which streamlined the French legal system and continues to form the foundation of French civil law to this day.

In 1802, a constitutional amendment made Napoleon first consul for life. Two years later, in 1804, he crowned himself emperor of France in a lavish ceremony at the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris.

Napoleon's Marriages and Children

In 1796, Napoleon married Josephine de Beauharnais (1763-1814), a stylish widow six years his senior who had two teenage children. More than a decade later, in 1809, after Napoleon had no offspring of his own with Empress Josephine, he had their marriage annulled so he could find a new wife and produce an heir. In 1810, he wed Marie Louise (1791-1847), the daughter of the emperor of Austria. The following year, she gave birth to their son, Napoleon François Joseph Charles Bonaparte (1811-1832), who became known as Napoleon II and was given the title king of Rome. In addition to his son with Marie Louise, Napoleon had several illegitimate children.

The Reign of Napoleon I

From 1803 to 1815, France was engaged in the Napoleonic Wars, a series of major conflicts with various coalitions of European nations. In 1803, partly as a means to raise funds for future wars, Napoleon sold France's [Louisiana](#) Territory in North America to the newly independent United States for \$15 million, a transaction that later became known as the [Louisiana Purchase](#).

In October 1805, the British wiped out Napoleon's fleet at the [Battle of Trafalgar](#). However, in December of that same year, Napoleon achieved what is considered to be one of his greatest victories at the Battle of Austerlitz, in which his army defeated the Austrians and Russians. The victory resulted in the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine.

Beginning in 1806, Napoleon sought to wage large-scale economic warfare against Britain with the establishment of the so-called Continental System of European port blockades against British trade. In 1807, following Napoleon's defeat of the Russians at Friedland in Prussia, Alexander I (1777-1825) was forced to sign a peace settlement, the Treaty of Tilsit. In 1809, the French defeated the Austrians at the Battle of Wagram, resulting in further gains for Napoleon.

During these years, Napoleon reestablished a French aristocracy (eliminated in the French Revolution) and began handing out titles of nobility to his loyal friends and family as his empire continued to expand across much of western and central continental Europe.

Napoleon's Downfall and First Abdication

In 1810, Russia withdrew from the Continental System. In retaliation, Napoleon led a massive army into Russia in the summer of 1812. Rather than engaging the French in a full-scale battle, the Russians adopted a strategy of retreating whenever Napoleon's forces attempted to attack. As a result, Napoleon's troops trekked deeper into Russia despite being ill-prepared for an extended campaign.

In September, both sides suffered heavy casualties in the indecisive Battle of Borodino. Napoleon's forces marched on to Moscow, only to discover almost the entire population evacuated. Retreating Russians set fires across the city in an effort to deprive enemy troops of supplies. After waiting a month for a surrender that never came, Napoleon, faced with the onset of the Russian winter, was forced to order his starving, exhausted army out of Moscow. During the disastrous retreat, his army suffered continual harassment from a suddenly aggressive and merciless Russian army. Of Napoleon's 600,000 troops who began the campaign, only an estimated 100,000 made it out of Russia.

At the same time as the catastrophic Russian invasion, French forces were engaged in the Peninsular War (1808-1814), which resulted in the Spanish and Portuguese, with assistance from the British, driving the French from the Iberian Peninsula. This loss was followed in 1813 by the [Battle of Leipzig](#), also known as the Battle of Nations, in which Napoleon's forces were defeated by a coalition that included Austrian, Prussian, Russian and Swedish troops. Napoleon then retreated to France, and in March 1814 coalition forces captured Paris.

On April 6, 1814, Napoleon, then in his mid-40s, was forced to abdicate the throne. With the Treaty of Fontainebleau, he was exiled to Elba, a Mediterranean island off the coast of Italy. He was given sovereignty over the small island, while his wife and son went to Austria.

Hundred Days Campaign and Battle of Waterloo

On February 26, 1815, after less than a year in exile, Napoleon escaped Elba and sailed to the French mainland with a group of more than 1,000 supporters. On March 20, he returned to Paris, where he was welcomed by cheering crowds. The new king, Louis XVIII (1755-1824), fled, and Napoleon began what came to be known as his Hundred Days campaign.

Upon Napoleon's return to France, a coalition of allies-the Austrians, British, Prussians and Russians-who considered the French emperor an enemy began to prepare for war. Napoleon raised a new army and planned to strike pre-emptively, defeating the allied forces one by one before they could launch a united attack against him.

In June 1815, his forces invaded Belgium, where British and Prussian troops were stationed. On June 16, Napoleon's troops defeated the Prussians at the Battle of Ligny. However, two days later, on June 18, at the [Battle of Waterloo](#) near Brussels, the French were crushed by the British, with assistance from the Prussians. On June 22, 1815, Napoleon was once again forced to abdicate.

Napoleon's Final Years

In October 1815, Napoleon was exiled to the remote, British-held island of Saint Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean. He died there on May 5, 1821, at age 51, most likely from stomach cancer. (During his time in power, Napoleon often posed for paintings with his hand in his vest, leading to some speculation after his death that he had been plagued by stomach pain for years.) Napoleon was buried on the island despite his request to be laid to rest "on the banks of the Seine, among the French people I have loved so much." In 1840, his remains were returned to France and entombed in a crypt at Les Invalides in Paris, where other French military leaders are interred.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_career_of_Napoleon

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Napoleonic-Wars>

Battles of Napoleon

[Emperor of the French](#)

Napoleon



[The Emperor Napoleon in His Study at the Tuileries](#) by [Jacques-Louis David](#), 1812









Nickname(s)	"General Vendémiaire ", "The Little Corporal", "Napoleon the Great"
Born	August 15, 1769 Ajaccio, Corsica
Died	May 5, 1821 (aged 51) Longwood, Saint Helena
Allegiance	France
Service / branch	Trained as an artillerist
Years of service	1779–1815
Rank	Commander in Chief (Head of State)

Commands	Army of Italy Army of the Orient French Army Grande Armée
Battles / wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Revolutionary Wars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War of the First Coalition • French invasion of Egypt and Syria • War of the Second Coalition • Napoleonic Wars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War of the Third Coalition • War of the Fourth Coalition • Peninsular War • War of the Fifth Coalition • French invasion of Russia • War of the Sixth Coalition • War of the Seventh Coalition
Awards	Grand Master of the Legion of Honour Grand Master of the Order of the Reunion Grand Master of the Order of the Iron Crown
Relations	House of Bonaparte
Other work	Sovereign of Elba , writer

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_career_of_Napoleon












The **military career of Napoleon** spanned over 20 years. He led French armies in the French Revolutionary Wars and later, as emperor, in the Napoleonic Wars. Despite his rich war-winning record, Napoleon's military career ended in defeat. Napoleon has since been regarded as a military genius and one of the finest commanders in history. His wars and campaigns have been studied at military schools worldwide. He fought more than 80 battles, losing only ten, mostly













towards the end when the French army was not as dominant. The French dominion collapsed rapidly after the disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812. Napoleon was defeated in 1814 and exiled to the island of Elba, before returning to France. He was finally defeated in 1815 at Waterloo. He spent his remaining days in British custody on the remote volcanic tropical island of Saint Helena. In his long military career, Bonaparte celebrated 70 victories and suffered 10 defeats.







No	Date	Battle	Conflict	Opponent	Location	Outcome
1.	29 Aug – 19 Dec 1793	Siege of Toulon	War of the First Coalition		French Republic	Victory
2.	24–28 Apr 1794	Saorgio	War of the First Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
3.	21 Sep 1794	First Dego	War of the First Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
4.	5 Oct 1795	13 Vendémiaire	French Revolution		French Republic	Victory
5.	11–12 Apr 1796	Montenotte	War of the First Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
6.	12–13 Apr 1796	Millesimo	War of the First Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
7.	14–15 Apr 1796	Second Dego	War of the First Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
8.	16 Apr 1796	Ceva	War of the First Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory












No	Date	Battle	Conflict	Opponent	Location	Outcome
9.	21 Apr 1796	Mondovi	War of the First Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
10.	7–9 May 1796	Fombio	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
11.	10 May 1796	Lodi	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
12.	30 May 1796	Borghetto	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
13.	4 Jul 1796 – 2 Feb 1797	Siege of Mantua	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
14.	3–4 Aug 1796	Lonato	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
15.	5 Aug 1796	Castiglione	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
16.	4 Sep 1796	Rovereto	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
17.	8 Sep 1796	Bassano	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
18.	14–15 Sep 1796	San Giorgio ^[3]	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
19.	6 Nov 1796	Second Bassano	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Defeat



No	Date	Battle	Conflict	Opponent	Location	Outcome
20.	12 Nov 1796	Caldiero	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Defeat
21.	15–17 Nov 1796	Arcole	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
22.	14–15 Jan 1797	Rivoli	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
23.	16 Jan 1797	La Favorite ^[fr]	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
24.	16 Mar 1797	Valvasone	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
25.	21–23 Mar 1797	Tarvis	War of the First Coalition		Habsburg Italy	Victory
26.	10–12 Jun 1798	Malta	Mediterranean Campaign		Malta	Victory
27.	2 Jul 1798	Prise d'Alexandrie	French invasion of Egypt and Syria		Mameluk Egypt	Victory
28.	13 Jul 1798	Shubra Khit	French invasion of Egypt and Syria		Mameluk Egypt	Victory
29.	21 Jul 1798	Pyramids	French invasion of Egypt and Syria		Mameluk Egypt	Victory

No	Date	Battle	Conflict	Opponent	Location	Outcome
30.	21–22 Oct 1798	Revolt of Cairo	French invasion of Egypt and Syria		French-occupied Egypt	Victory
31.	11–19 Feb 1799	Siege of El Arish	French invasion of Egypt and Syria		Mameluk Egypt	Victory
32.	3–7 Mar 1799	Siege of Jaffa	French invasion of Egypt and Syria		Ottoman Empire	Victory
33.	20 Mar – 21 May 1799	Siege of Acre	French invasion of Egypt and Syria	 	Ottoman Empire	Defeat
34.	16 Apr 1799	Mount Tabor	French invasion of Egypt and Syria		Ottoman Empire	Victory
35.	25 Jul 1799	Abukir	French invasion of Egypt and Syria		French-occupied Egypt	Victory
36.	31 May 1800	Turbigo	War of the Second Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
37.	14 May – 1 Jun 1800	Siege of Fort Bard	War of the Second Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
38.	14 Jun 1800	Marengo	War of the Second Coalition		Kingdom of Sardinia	Victory
39.	15–20 Oct 1805	Ulm	War of the Third Coalition		Electorate of Bavaria	Victory

No	Date	Battle	Conflict	Opponent	Location	Outcome
40.	2 Dec 1805	Austerlitz	War of the Third Coalition		Archduchy of Austria	Victory
41.	14 Oct 1806	Jena	War of the Fourth Coalition		Kingdom of Prussia	Victory
42.	23 Dec 1806	Czarnowo	War of the Fourth Coalition		Kingdom of Prussia	Victory
43.	7–8 Feb 1807	Eylau	War of the Fourth Coalition		Kingdom of Prussia	Victory
44.	14 Jun 1807	Friedland	War of the Fourth Coalition		Kingdom of Prussia	Victory
45.	30 Nov 1808	Somosierra	Peninsular War		Spain	Victory
46.	1–4 Dec 1808	Siege of Madrid ^[4]	Peninsular War		Spain	Victory
47.	20 Apr 1809	Teugen-Hausen	War of the Fifth Coalition		Kingdom of Bavaria	Victory
48.	20 Apr 1809	Abensberg	War of the Fifth Coalition		Kingdom of Bavaria	Victory
49.	21 Apr 1809	Landshut	War of the Fifth Coalition		Kingdom of Bavaria	Victory
50.	21–22 Apr 1809	Eckmühl	War of the Fifth Coalition		Kingdom of Bavaria	Victory
51.	23 Apr 1809	Ratisbon	War of the Fifth Coalition		Principality of Regensburg	Victory

No	Date	Battle	Conflict	Opponent	Location	Outcome
52.	21–22 May 1809	Aspern-Essling	War of the Fifth Coalition		Austrian Empire	Defeat
53.	5–6 Jul 1809	Wagram	War of the Fifth Coalition		Austrian Empire	Victory
54.	26–27 Jul 1812	Vitebsk	French invasion of Russia		Russian Empire	Victory
55.	16–18 Aug 1812	Smolensk	French invasion of Russia		Russian Empire	Victory
56.	5 Sep 1812	Shevardino	French invasion of Russia		Russian Empire	Victory
57.	7 Sep 1812	Borodino	French invasion of Russia		Russian Empire	Victory
58.	15–18 Nov 1812	Krasnoi	French invasion of Russia		Russian Empire	Defeat
59.	26–29 Nov 1812	Berezina	French invasion of Russia		Russian Empire	Withdrawal
60.	2 May 1813	Lützen	War of the Sixth Coalition		Kingdom of Saxony	Victory
61.	20–21 May 1813	Bautzen	War of the Sixth Coalition		Kingdom of Saxony	Victory
62.	22 May 1813	Reichenbach	War of the Sixth Coalition		Kingdom of Saxony	Victory

No	Date	Battle	Conflict	Opponent	Location	Outcome
63.	26–27 Aug 1813	Dresden	War of the Sixth Coalition		Kingdom of Saxony	Victory
64.	16–19 Oct 1813	Leipzig	War of the Sixth Coalition		Kingdom of Saxony	Defeat
65.	30–31 Oct 1813	Hanau	War of the Sixth Coalition		Duchy of Frankfurt	Victory
66.	29 Jan 1814	Brienne	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
67.	1 Feb 1814	La Rothière	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Defeat
68.	10 Feb 1814	Champaubert	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
69.	11 Feb 1814	Montmirail	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
70.	12 Feb 1814	Chateau-Thierry	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
71.	14 Feb 1814	Vauchamps	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
72.	17 Feb 1814	Mormant	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
73.	18 Feb 1814	Montereau	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory

No	Date	Battle	Conflict	Opponent	Location	Outcome
74.	5 Mar 1814	Berry-au-Bac [fr] (1814)^[6]	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
75.	7 Mar 1814	Craonne	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
76.	9–10 Mar 1814	Laon	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Defeat
77.	12–13 Mar 1814	Reims	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
78.	20–21 Mar 1814	Arcis-sur-Aube	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Defeat
79.	26 Mar 1814	Saint-Dizier	War of the Sixth Coalition		French Empire	Victory
80.	16 Jun 1815	Ligny	Hundred Days		United Kingdom of the Netherlands	Victory
81.	18 Jun 1815	Waterloo	Hundred Days		United Kingdom of the Netherlands	Defeat





Greatest extent of Napoleon's empire, 1812



Palace of Versailles

<https://en.chateauversailles.fr/>

Palace of Versailles

Château de Versailles ([French](#))



Garden façade and fountains; [Hall of Mirrors](#)



[Wikimedia](#) | © [OpenStreetMap](#)

[Interactive fullscreen map](#)

General information

Architectural style

[Classicism](#) and [Baroque](#)

Location

[Versailles](#), France

[Coordinates](#)

 [48°48′17″N 2°7′13″E](#)

Construction started	1661; 363 years ago
Owner	Government of France
Website	
en.chateauversailles.fr	
<u>UNESCO World Heritage Site</u>	
Official name	Chateau and Park of Versailles
<u>Criteria</u>	Cultural: i, ii, vi
Reference	83
Inscription	1979 (3rd Session)
Area	800 ha (2,000 acres)
Buffer zone	9,467 ha (23,390 acres)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palace_of_Versailles

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Palace-of-Versailles>

Palace of Versailles, former French royal residence and center of government, now a national landmark. It is located in the city of [Versailles](#), Yvelines département, [Île-de-France](#) région, northern [France](#), 10 miles (16 km) west-southwest of [Paris](#). As the center of the French court, Versailles was one of the grandest theaters of European [absolutism](#).

The palace



The Marble Court at the Palace of Versailles, France.



The Palace of Versailles with a garden in the foreground.

The original residence was primarily a hunting lodge and private retreat for [Louis XIII](#) (reigned 1610–43) and his family. In 1624 the king [entrusted Jacques Lemercier](#) with the construction of a [château](#) on the site. Its walls are preserved today as the exterior facade overlooking the Marble Court.



Palace of Versailles, Versailles, France, designated a World Heritage site in 1979.

Under the guidance of [Louis XIV](#) (reigned 1643–1715), the residence was transformed (1661–1710) into an immense and extravagant complex surrounded by stylized French and [English gardens](#). Every detail of its construction was intended to glorify the king. The additions were designed by such renowned architects as [Jules Hardouin-Mansart](#), [Robert de Cotte](#), and Louis Le Vau. [Charles Le Brun](#) oversaw the [interior decoration](#). Landscape artist [André Le Nôtre](#) created symmetrical French gardens that included ornate fountains with “magically” still water, expressing the power of humanity—and, specifically, the king—over nature.

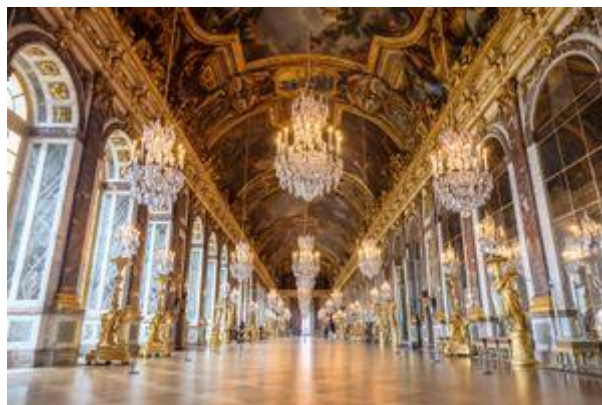
To the east of the [palace](#) is the Place d'Armes, a wide plaza that in the 21st century served mainly as a parking lot to [accommodate](#) the thousands of tourists who visited Versailles each day. In the center of the Place d'Armes, facing the Avenue de Paris, is a bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV. Originally located at the apex of the Court of Honour, the statue was relocated to the Place d'Armes in 2009 after an extensive restoration. To the west is the Gate of Honour, a gilded iron gate and stone balustrade that marks the main entrance to the palace complex. Beyond that lies the broad expanse of the Court of Honour, bounded on the north and south by the Ministers' Wings, outbuildings constructed in the 1680s to house the king's secretaries of state.



Tourists in the Royal Court at the Palace of Versailles, France.

The Royal Gate, an [elaborate gold leaf](#) gate, separates the Court of Honour from the Royal Court at the location where the Louis XIV statue once stood. Unveiled in 2008, the Royal Gate partially re-creates a gate that was designed by Hardouin-Mansart in the 1680s and was destroyed during the [French Revolution](#). Some art historians criticized the Royal Gate as a modern interpretation of the original rather than a true [restoration](#), but it served an undeniably valuable role in directing visitor traffic. Flanking the Royal Court to the south is the Dufour Pavilion, while the Gabriel Pavilion lies to the north. Both areas were extensively remodeled in the 21st century to serve as visitor reception centers. Beyond the Royal Court is the Marble Court, so named for the distinctive black and white marble tiles that [adorn](#) the terrace floor. Dozens of marble busts, depicting Roman deities and emperors, adorn the facades overlooking the court, and the central buildings of the palace complex rise around it.

The ground floor of the central building was reserved for key members of the royal family. Located there are the apartments of the [dauphin](#), the dauphine, and the daughters of [Louis XV](#). The private apartments of the queen, [Marie-Antoinette](#), and the living quarters of the captain of the guard are also found on the ground floor. The first floor of the central building houses the [lavish](#) apartments of the king and queen as well as numerous salons for entertaining guests and members of court. The Bull's-Eye Salon, named for its [distinctive oval window](#), was the anteroom where courtiers waited until the king rose. It leads to the bedroom in which Louis XIV died and that Louis XV occupied from 1722 to 1738.



The Hall of Mirrors designed by Jules Hardouin-Mansart, ceiling painted by Charles Le Brun; in the Palace of Versailles, France.

Perhaps the most-famous room in the palace is the [Hall of Mirrors](#) (1678-89). The gallery extends more than 230 feet (70 meters) and is characterized by 17 wide arched mirrors opposite 17 windows that overlook the gardens below. Glass chandeliers adorn the arched, ornately painted ceiling, upon which Le Brun depicted a series of 30 scenes [glorifying](#) the early years of the reign of Louis XIV. Gilded statues and reliefs border its marble walls. The hall is flanked on opposite ends by the equally striking Salon of Peace and Salon of War.



The chapel on the grounds of the Palace of Versailles, France, built on two levels, by Robert de Cotte, 1710. The ceiling was painted by Antoine Coypel, 1708-09(more)

In the north wing, the palace chapel rises above the rest of the grounds. It was begun by Hardouin-Mansart in 1699 and was his last important work. The chapel was completed by de Cotte in 1710, and it hosted daily masses as well as royal weddings and baptisms until 1789. The north wing also contains galleries, salons, and apartments. At the far north end of the wing is the Opéra Royal, built under Louis XV by [Ange-Jacques Gabriel](#). It was first used on May 16, 1770, for the marriage of the dauphin (later Louis XVI) and Marie-Antoinette. The theater was the site of a lavish [banquet](#) for royal guardsmen on October 2, 1789, and the pro-monarchy excesses on display were reported—and likely exaggerated—by the Revolutionary press. Three days later the so-called “women’s march” on Versailles would force [Louis XVI](#) to relocate to Paris and spell the end of the palace as a royal residence. The Opéra Royal hosted the [National Assembly](#) from 1871 until the [proclamation](#) of the [Third Republic](#) in 1875, and the Senate met there from March 8, 1876, until the legislature returned to Paris in 1879.

The south wing was nicknamed “the princes’ wing,” as the *princes du sang* (“[princes of the blood](#)”) were given quarters there. That area underwent [extensive](#) remodeling in the post-Revolutionary period, and the ground floor is now dominated by the Hall

of Congress, where the Chamber of Deputies met from 1876 to 1879. The first floor is almost entirely occupied by the Battles Gallery, which was designed by architects Frédéric Nepveu and Pierre-Léonard Fontaine and was unveiled in June 1837. It traces the military [history of France](#) from the reign of [Clovis I](#) to [Napoleon](#). Dozens of paintings depict key battles, and the hall contains more than 80 busts of celebrated military leaders.

The gardens



The Latona Fountain, designed by André Le Nôtre and sculpted by Gaspard and Balthazard Marsy, inspired by Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; at the Palace of Versailles, France.

The gardens of [Versailles](#) were planned by [André Le Nôtre](#), perhaps the most famous and influential [landscape architect](#) in French history. Behind the [palace](#), the ground falls away on every side from a terrace adorned with ornamental basins, statues, and bronze groups. Directly west of the terrace is the [Latona](#) Fountain, designed by Le Nôtre and sculpted by Gaspard and Balthazard Marsy. The [fountain](#) depicts the events of [Ovid's *Metamorphoses*](#). The Royal Walk extends westward from the palace. A broad avenue centered on the grass of the Green Carpet, it is flanked by rows of large trees and ends at the spectacular Fountain of [Apollo](#). Beyond the fountain, the line of walk is continued by the Grand Canal, a 200-foot- (60-meter-) wide 1-mile- (1.6-km-) long waterway. During [Louis XIV's tenure](#) at Versailles, Venetian gondolas [traversed](#) the Grand Canal, and modern visitors to the palace can ply the same waters in small rowboats.



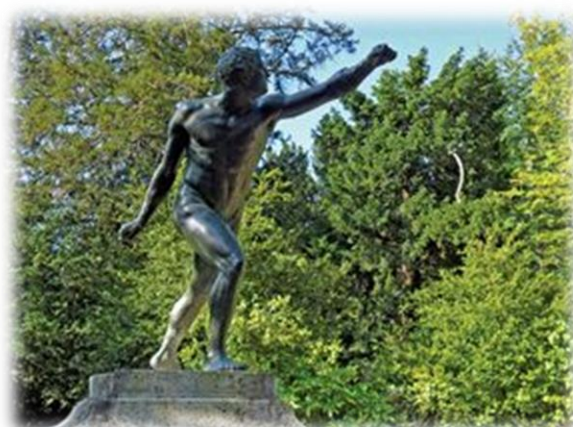
The gardens at the Palace of Versailles, France, designed by André Le Nôtre.

To the south of the terrace, raised flower beds lead to a pair of staircases that flank the Orangerie, a grove planned by [Hardouin-Mansart](#) in 1685 that includes more than 1,000 trees. [Palm](#), [pomegranate](#), [lemon](#), and [orange](#) are among the varieties represented, with tropical and subtropical species being moved indoors during winter months. Beyond the Orangerie is the Swiss Lake, an artificial lake that replaced a stretch of problematic marshland that was known to the [ancien régime](#) as the *étang puant* ("stinking pond").



Gardens behind the Palace of Versailles, France, designed by the landscape architect André Le Nôtre.

North of the [terrace](#), manicured ornamental gardens slope gently down to the Water Walk, a path lined with bronze sculptures and geometric [topiaries](#) and bordered by imposing [hedgerows](#). The path concludes at the Dragon Fountain, which features a spray of water that rises nearly 90 feet (27 meters) into the air. Beyond this lies the [Neptune](#) Fountain, built by Le Nôtre between 1679 and 1681. The crescent-shaped fountain is remarkable for its fine sculptures and the enormous volume of water projected by its 99 jets.



Bronze copy of Agasias's *Borghese Warrior*, in the gardens of the Palace of Versailles, France; the original is in the Louvre Museum, Paris.(more)

The walkways and paths of the parks are decorated with statues, vases, and manicured [yews](#), and they are bordered by hedges and shrubberies. Around the Green Carpet are numerous [groves](#), perhaps the most remarkable being the Ballroom

Grove, a landscaped amphitheatre that features an artificial waterfall. A [labyrinth](#) constructed during the reign of Louis XIV was replaced by the Queen's Grove, which became a scene of intrigue during the [Affair of the Diamond Necklace](#). Other groves include the Colonnade, the King's Grove, the Grove of Apollo's Baths, and the [Enceladus](#) Fountain.



The Fountain of Apollo, designed by Jean-Baptiste Tuby, in the gardens of the Palace of Versailles.(more)

Among the chief attractions of Versailles are the fountains and waterworks commissioned by Louis XIV in imitation of those at [Nicolas Fouquet's château](#) of [Vaux-le-Vicomte](#). Because of the scarcity of water at Versailles, elaborate waterworks were constructed at Marly-le-Roi to tap the [Seine](#), but part of the supply thus obtained was diverted to the newly erected royal château at Marly. [Vast](#) sums of money were spent and many lives were lost in an attempt to bring water from the [Eure](#), but work was stopped as a result of the [War of the Grand Alliance](#). The waters of the plateau between Versailles and [Rambouillet](#) were eventually collected and carried by channels to the gardens, the soil of which covers innumerable pipes, vaults, and aqueducts. Annual spectacles and nightly attractions held in the palace gardens include [son et lumière](#), Grandes Eaux, and an assortment of live music performances.

The Trianons

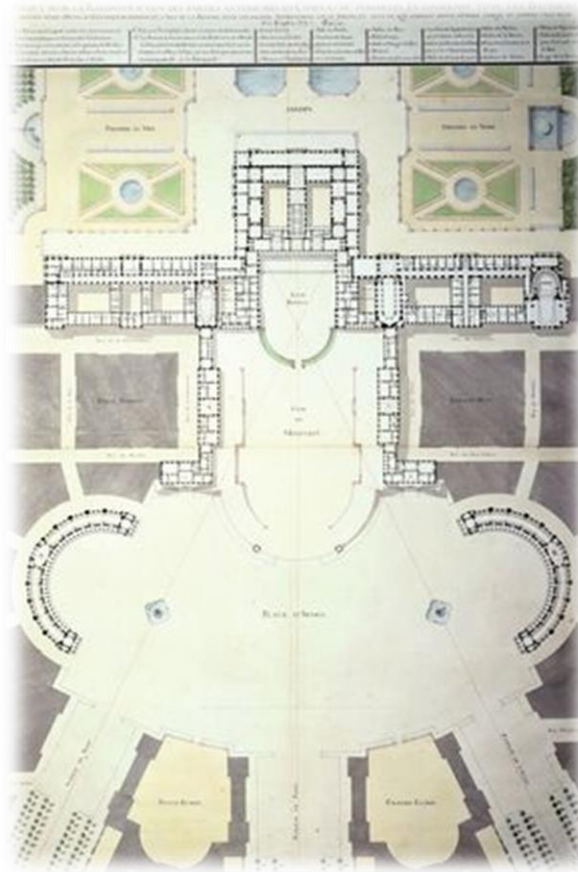


Bedroom in the Louis XIV style, Grand Trianon, Palace of Versailles, France.

Beyond the present park (but within the grounds at the time of Louis XIV) are two smaller châteaux known as the Trianons. The Grand Trianon was originally erected as a retreat for Louis XIV in 1670, but in 1687 Hardouin-Mansart built a new palace on the site. [Louis XV](#), after establishing a botanic garden, [commissioned Ange-](#)

[Jacques Gabriel](#) to build the Petit Trianon for the [comtesse du Barry](#). Completed in 1762, it was later a favourite residence of [Marie-Antoinette](#), who had a garden laid out in the [English style](#), with rustic villas in which the ladies of the court could mimic peasant life. The Trianons were ransacked during the Revolution, and most of the original furniture was lost. Napoleon restored the châteaux and used them for official business and as a resort for his second wife, [Marie-Louise](#).

History



Plans for the expansion of the Palace of Versailles, France, 1780.

Until Louis XIV's time, the town of [Versailles comprised](#) but a few houses to the south of the present Place d'Armes. However, land was given to the lords of the court, and new buildings sprang up, chiefly in the north quarter. The Palace of Versailles was declared the official royal residence in 1682 and the official residence of the court of [France](#) on May 6, 1682, but it was abandoned after the death of [Louis XIV](#) in 1715. In 1722, however, it was returned to its status as royal residence. Further additions were made during the reigns of [Louis XV](#) (1715-74) and [Louis XVI](#) (1774-92). Following the [French Revolution](#), the complex was nearly destroyed.



**Crowning of King William I of Prussia as the German emperor,
Versailles, France, 1871.**

With the exception of improvements to the Trianons, [Napoleon](#) largely neglected Versailles, and [Louis XVIII](#) and [Charles X](#) merely kept it up. [Louis-Philippe](#), however, made great alterations, partly with help from patrons in the [United States](#). Perhaps his most-significant contribution to the [palace](#) was the creation of the Museum of French History, which was [consecrated](#) "to all the glories of France" in an inauguration on June 10, 1837, that marked the first celebration at Versailles since the Revolution. While many of the 6,000 paintings and 3,000 sculptures held by the museum are not available for public viewing, a portion of those holdings are on display throughout the palace. In 1870 and 1871 Versailles was occupied as the headquarters of the [German army besieging Paris](#), and [William I](#) of [Prussia](#) was crowned German emperor in the Hall of Mirrors on January 18, 1871.



**Dignitaries gathered in the Galerie des Glaces (Hall of Mirrors) at the Palace of
Versailles for the signing of the peace treaty ending World War I, 1919.**

After the peace with Germany and while the [Commune](#) was triumphant in Paris, Versailles was the seat of the French [National Assembly](#). It housed the two chambers of the parliament until 1879, and during that period Versailles was the official capital of France. After [World War I](#) the treaty between the [Allies](#) and Germany was signed in the Hall of Mirrors on June 28, 1919. The [Treaty of Trianon](#), ending the war between the Allies and [Hungary](#), was concluded on June 4, 1920, in the Cotelle Gallery in the Grand Trianon. After [World War II](#) the palace was occasionally used for [plenary](#) congresses of the French parliament or as housing for visiting heads of state, but its primary utility lay in tourism.

UNESCO designated the palace and its gardens a [World Heritage site](#) in 1979. Following a devastating winter storm in 1989, which destroyed more than 1,000 trees on the palace grounds, the French government initiated a wide-ranging project of repair and renovation. A severe windstorm in 1999 caused the loss of some 10,000 trees, including several planted by [Marie-Antoinette](#) and Napoleon. The [château](#) was also damaged.

In 2003 an ambitious restoration and renovation program was launched as the "Grand Versailles" project. With an initial 17-year schedule and a budget that topped €500 million, the plan was billed as the most-significant expansion of the palace facilities since the reign of Louis-Philippe. The first phase was completed in 2012, and it included security upgrades and various restorations, most notably of the Hall of Mirrors. As part of the second stage of the project, the tennis court—the site of the [Tennis Court Oath](#) (1789)—and the apartment of the [dauphin](#) were renovated, and both opened to the public in 2022.



<https://www.napoleon.org/en/>

https://www.worldhistory.org/Napoleon_Bonaparte/



The Supper at Beaucaire



Battle of Arcole



Napoleon Crossing the Alps.



Napoleon I on his Imperial Throne



Napoleon after his Abdication at Fontainebleau

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

TimeLine

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Timeline-of-the-Napoleonic-Era-2236094>

Napoleon Bonaparte (15 August 1769 - 5 May 1821) was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the latter stages of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars.

Early years

1769

- August 15: Napoleon was born in [Ajaccio](#), [Corsica](#)

1785

- October 28: Napoleon graduates from [Ecole Militaire](#) with the rank of [second lieutenant](#) in the artillery.
- November 3: Stationed in [Valence](#)

1793

- December 22: For his brilliant tactical command (although a subordinate officer, he was widely credited for the victory) at an internal French [Siege of Toulon](#), Napoleon receives the new rank of [brigadier general](#)

1794

- August 9–20: Napoleon is imprisoned under suspicion of being a [Jacobin](#) and a supporter of [Robespierre](#).

1795

- October: Royalist [13 Vendémiaire](#) rising put down by Napoleon. [Barras](#) helps Napoleon win promotion to Commander of the Interior
- October 15: At the home of [Paul Barras](#), a Directory member, Napoleon meets [Rose de Beauharnais \(Joséphine\)](#)
- 2 November: The [French Directory](#) (in French: "le Directoire") was established

1796

- March 2: Napoleon is given command of the French army in Italy
- March 11: Italian campaign against Austria begins
- May 10: Napoleon wins the [Battle of Lodi](#)
- November 17: Napoleon wins the [Battle of Arcole](#)

1797

- January 14: Napoleon wins the [Battle of Rivoli](#)
- October 17: [Treaty of Campo Formio](#) with Austria
- December 5: Napoleon returns to Paris as a hero

1798

- May 19: Napoleon begins his [Egyptian campaign](#) with an army of 38,000
- July 21: Wins [Battle of the Pyramids](#) against Mamelukes in Egypt
- July 24: Fall of [Cairo](#)
- August 3: Under the command of Admiral Nelson, the British fleet destroys the French navy in the [Battle of the Nile](#). Napoleon's army is cut off from supplies and communication

Napoleonic era

1799

- August 23: Receiving news of turmoil in France, Napoleon relinquishes command in Egypt to [Kléber](#) and returns to Paris, a so-called Coup d'état
- November 9–10: [Coup of 18 Brumaire](#) Napoleon overthrows the Directory
- December 12: Napoleon elected [First Consul](#) of the Consulate

1800

- June 14: [Battle of Marengo](#)
- December 24: Napoleon escapes an [assassination attempt](#)

1801

- February 9: Treaty with Austria signed at Lunéville, [Treaty of Lunéville](#)
- July 8: [Battle of Algeciras](#)
- July 15: [Concordat of 1801](#)

1802

- March 25: [Treaty of Amiens](#)
- May 1: Napoleon restructures the French educational system
- May 19: [Légion d'honneur](#) established
- August 2: New constitution adopted, plebiscite confirms Napoleon as [First Consul](#) for life

1803

- May 3: Napoleon sells the [Louisiana Territory](#) to the U.S.
- May 18: Britain declares war on France
- May 26: France invades [Hanover](#)

1804

- March 21: Introduction of the [Civil Code](#) (also known as Napoleon Code)
- May 18: Napoleon proclaimed [Emperor of the French](#) by the Senate
- December 2: Napoleon crowns himself emperor, in the company of the [Pope](#)

1805

- October 19: [Battle of Ulm](#)
- October 21: [Battle of Trafalgar](#); [Admiral Lord Nelson](#) killed
- October 30: [Battle of Caldiero](#)
- December 2: [Battle of Austerlitz](#)

1806

- March 30: Napoleon names his brother, [Joseph Bonaparte](#), [King of Naples](#), and appoints other family members to various other posts
- July 12: [Confederation of the Rhine](#) established with Napoleon as [Protector](#). Initially had 16 member states, later others were added, including kingdoms of Saxony and Westphalia
- August 6: [Holy Roman Empire abolished](#)
- September 15: Prussia joins Britain and Russia against Napoleon
- October 14: [Battle of Jena](#) and [Battle of Auerstadt](#)
- November 21: The [Berlin Decree](#) (1806), which initiated the [Continental System](#) was issued

1807

- February 8: [Battle of Eylau](#)
- June 14: [Battle of Friedland](#)
- June 25: [Treaty of Tilsit](#) signed between Russia and France
- October 27: [Treaty of Fontainebleau \(1807\)](#) secretly agreed between Napoleon and Spain to partition Portugal

1808

- March 17: [Imperial University](#) established
- May 2: Spanish people rise up against France. Often referred to as [Dos de Mayo Uprising](#)
- May 3: Napoleon's soldiers retaliate for uprising by brutally executing Spanish citizens (famously depicted in Goya's [The Third of May 1808](#))

- July 7: Joseph crowned King of Spain after Portugal revolts against the Continental System/blockade Napoleon had put in place. Napoleon collected five armies to advance into Portugal and 'bullied' the Spanish royal family into resigning

- [Peninsular War](#)

- July 16–19: [Battle of Bailén](#)

1809

- April 19: [Battle of Raszyn](#)
- May 22: [Battle of Aspern-Essling](#); first defeat of Napoleon in 10 years
- July 5–6: [Battle of Wagram](#); success for Napoleon, Austria loses territory and must enforce the [Continental System](#)
- July 27–28: [Battle of Talavera](#)
- October 14: [Treaty of Schönbrunn](#) signed
- December 14: Public announcement of Napoleon's divorce from Joséphine

1810

- March 11: Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Austria by proxy in Vienna
- April 1: Napoleon officially marries [Marie Louise, Duchess of Parma](#) in Paris

1811

- March 20: [Napoleon II](#), Napoleon's son born, styled as the [King of Rome](#)

1812

- July 22: [Battle of Salamanca](#)
- August 4–6: [Battle of Smolensk](#)
- September 1: Moscow evacuated
- September 7: [Battle of Borodino](#)
- September 14: Napoleon arrives in [Moscow](#) to find the city abandoned and set alight by the inhabitants; retreating in the midst of a frigid winter, the army suffers great losses
- October 19: Beginning of the [Great Retreat](#) from Moscow
- October 24: [Battle of Maloyaroslavets](#)
- November: Crossing of the River Berezina
- December: [Grande Armée](#) expelled from Russia

1813

- April 2: [Battle of Lüneburg](#)
- May 2: [Battle of Lützen](#)
- May 20–21: [Battle of Bautzen](#)
- May 26: [Battle of Haynau](#)
- June 4–26: [Armistice of Poischwitz](#)
- June 21: [Battle of Vitoria](#)
- August 15: [Siege of Danzig](#)
- August 23: [Battle of Großbeeren](#)
- August 26–27: [Battle of Dresden](#)
- August 26: [Battle of Katzbach](#)
- August 27: [Battle of Hagelberg](#)
- August 29–30: [Battle of Kulm](#)
- August 31: [Battle of San Marcial](#)
- September 6: [Battle of Dennewitz](#)
- September 16: [Battle of the Göhrde](#)

- September 28: [Battle of Altenburg](#)
- October 3: [Battle of Wartenburg](#)
- October 7: [Battle of the Bidassoa](#)
- October 14: [Battle of Liebertwolkwitz](#)
- October 16–19: [Battle of Leipzig](#)
- October 30–31: [Battle of Hanau](#)
- November 10: [Battle of Nivelle](#)
- October 31: End of the [Siege of Pamplona](#)
- December 7: [Battle of Bornhöved](#)
- December 9–13: [Battles of the Nive](#)
- December 10: [Battle of Sehested](#)

1814

- February 10–14: [Six Days Campaign](#)
- February 15: [Battle of Garris](#)
- February 27: [Battle of Orthez](#)
- April 10: [Battle of Toulouse](#)
- March 30–31: [Battle of Paris](#)
- April 4: Napoleon abdicates his rule and Louis XVIII, a Bourbon, [is restored](#) to the French throne
- April 11: [Treaty of Fontainebleau \(1814\)](#) Napoleon agrees to exile in Elba, the allies agree to pay his family a pension
- April 14: [Battle of Bayonne](#)
- May 4: Napoleon is exiled to Elba; his wife and son take refuge in Vienna

1815

Main article: [Hundred Days § Timeline](#)

See also: [Diplomatic timeline for 1815](#)

- February 26: Napoleon escapes from [Elba](#)
- March 20: Napoleon arrives in Paris
Beginning of the [Hundred Days](#)
- June 16: [Battle of Ligny](#)
- June 18: Napoleon is defeated in the [Battle of Waterloo](#)
- June 28: [Second restoration](#) of [Louis XVIII](#)
- October 16: Napoleon is exiled to [Saint Helena](#)
- November 20: [Treaty of Paris \(1815\)](#)

1821

- May 5: Napoleon dies

(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)

<https://en.chateauversailles.fr/discover/history/great-characters/napoleon-i>

<https://www.history.com/topics/european-history/napoleon>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Napoleon-I>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon>

Quotable QUOTES

- **He who knows how to flatter also knows how to slander.**
- **Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.**
- **International incidents must not be allowed to shape foreign policy, foreign policy must shape the incidents.**
- **Good and decent people must be protected and persuaded by gentle means, but the rabble must be led by terror.**
- **It is an ambassador's duty to stand up for his nation's foreign policy in any era and under any government whatsoever. Ambassadors are, in the full meaning of the term, titled spies.**
- **A man made for public life and authority never takes account of personalities; he only takes account of things, of their weight and their consequences.**
- **In political administration, no problem is ever simple. It can never be reduced to the question whether a certain measure is good or not.**
- **Democracy, if it is reasonable, limits itself to giving everyone an equal opportunity to compete and to obtain.**
- **Europe is a molehill. All great empires and revolutions have been on the Orient; six hundred millions live there.**
- **If fifty thousand men were to die for the good of the State, I certainly would weep for them, but political necessity comes before everything else.**
- **Bloodletting is among the ingredients of political medicine.**
- **In war, as in politics, no evil - even if it is permissible under the rules - is excusable unless it is absolutely necessary. Everything beyond that is a crime.**
- **Passions change, politics are immutable.**
- **Governments keep their promises only when they are forced, or when it is to their advantage to do so.**
- **A true master of politics is able to calculate, down to the smallest fraction, the advantages to which he may put his very faults.**
- **In politics, stupidity is not a handicap.**
- **High politics is only common sense applied to great things.**
- **If you wish to be successful in the world, promise everything, deliver nothing.**
- **In politics... never retreat, never retract... never admit a mistake.**
- **In politics, an absurdity is not a handicap.**
- **A new-born Government must shine and astonish — the moment it loses its éclat it falls.**

- **A great Nation should have a fixed Government, so that the death of one man should not overturn it.**
- **Where the Government is weak, military sway prevails.**
- **For the stability of the Government, the people should have a considerable voice in the elections.**
- **In a great nation, the majority are incapable of judging wisely of things.**
- **The sovereignty of the people is inalienable.**
- **There is no power without justice.**
- **Great events ever depend but upon a single hair. The adroit man profits by everything, neglects nothing which can increase his chances; the less adroit, by sometimes disregarding a single chance, fails in everything.**
- **A King should sacrifice the best affections of his heart for the good of his country; no sacrifice should be above his determination.**
- **A great European federative system alone can be favourable to the development of civilisation.**
- **Speeches pass away, but acts remain.**
- **Nothing is more arrogant than the weakness which feels itself supported by power.**
- **A leader is a dealer in hope.**
- **The great art of governing consists in not letting men grow old in their jobs.**
- **There are two levers for moving men, interest and fear.**
- **To do all that one is able to do, is to be a man; to do all that one would like to do, is to be a god.**
- **The people to fear are not those who disagree with you, but those who disagree with you and are too cowardly to let you know.**
- **When firmness is sufficient, rashness is unnecessary.**
- **Few things are brought to a successful issue by impetuous desire, but most by calm and prudent forethought.**
- **Good and decent people must be protected and persuaded by gentle means, but the rabble must be led by terror.**
- **A legislator must know how to take advantage of even the defects of those he wants to govern. The art consists in making others work rather than in wearing oneself out.**
- **To negotiate is not to do as one likes.**
- **It would be a joke if the conduct of the victor had to be justified to the vanquished.**
- **The first method is that of a schemer and leads only to mediocre results; the other method is the path of genius and changes the face of the world.**
- **Great men are never cruel without necessity.**
- **Force is the law of animals; men are ruled by conviction.**
- **A magistrate is not a father; he must be just and severe. Only tyrants are fathers.**
- **There is no strength without justice.**

- **Men who have changed the world never achieved their success by winning the chief citizens to their side, but always by stirring the masses.**
- **Do not talk to me of goodness, of abstract justice, of nature law. Necessity is the highest law, public welfare is the highest justice.**
- **The policies of all powers are inherent in their geography.**
- **Pure politics is merely the calculus of combinations and of chances.**
- **The heart of a statesman must be in his head.**
- **Lack is more in means, than in principles.**
- **Public morals are natural complement of all laws they are by themselves an entire code.**
- **A Constitution should be short and obscure.**
- **A throne is only a bench covered with velvet.**
- **An order that can be misunderstood, will be misunderstood.**
- **History is a set of lies agreed upon.**
- **Never interrupt your enemy when he is making a mistake.**
- **Public opinion is the thermometer a monarch should constantly consult.**
- **Men are more easily governed through their vices than their virtues.**
- **God has given me the will and the force to overcome all obstacles.**
- **When you set out to take Vienna, take Vienna.**
- **He who fears being conquered is sure of defeat.**
- **Take time to deliberate, but when the time for action has arrived, stop thinking and go.**
- **Nothing is more difficult, and therefore more precious, than to be able to decide.**



ISBN 978-81-981707-9-8

